

# PHELPS COUNTY NEW ERA.

"It is not in a Splendid Government, supported by powerful monopolies and Aristocratic Establishments that the people find happiness; but in a plain system, void of pomp, protecting all and granting favors to none." —JACKSON.

Wallbridge J. Powell,

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME 2.

City of Rolla, Missouri; Saturday, September 23, 1876.

NUMBER 24.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING:**  
One Square, one Week, \$1.00  
Each additional insertion, 50 cts.  
10 to 25 regular advertisements, 5 cents a line will be charged for local notices.

**Atty's & E. E. Agents.**

**C. C. BLAND.**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Rolla, Mo. Office corner of Rolla and Third streets, near Court House.

**C. D. JAMISON.**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Rolla, Mo. Office over National Bank.

**W. G. KELLY.**  
KELLY & BAKER, H. T. BAKER.  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Rolla, Mo. Will practice in the courts of the 18th Judicial Circuit. Office on 8th Street.

**W. A. SEAY.**  
SEAY & PARKER, L. F. PARKER.  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, and Abstractors of Title. Having a complete Abstract of the Titles of Phelps County, we are prepared to furnish any information that may be desired as to Titles of Lands and to pay Taxes for non-residents. Office in Court House, Rolla, Mo.

**P. C. ROBERTS.**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, and Notary Public. Will faithfully attend to all business entrusted to his care, the collecting of all debts and claims, paying non-residents taxes, conveyances, etc. Office in Pennsylvania House, Fourth and Main Streets, Rolla, Mo. 2-2-ly.  
Deeds drawn and acknowledged for 50 cts.

**E. P. BLAND.**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Lebanon, Missouri. Will practice in all the Courts of the 14th and 18th Judicial Circuits. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

**Physicians & Dentists.**

**DR. E. A. BOLLES.**  
OCULIST & PHYSICIAN, ROLLA, MO.  
Office on Pine Street, in the rear of Sample & Jones' Drug Store. 47-48

**DR. C. H. STOUTS.**  
OFFICE ON SIXTH STREET NEAR PINE, ROLLA, MO.

**DR. C. E. CAUFMAN.**  
DENTIST.  
Rooms up-stairs, next door south of Simmons & Deenan's Old Stand.

**HOTELS.**

**GRANT HOUSE.**  
ROLLA, MO.  
This Hotel is good in all its appointments. Its tables are at all times supplied in the greatest abundance and with all the delicacies that the market affords. Terms reasonable. 1-6-ly.  
H. M. SIAW, Prop.

**CRANDELL HOUSE.**  
ROLLA, MO.  
Mrs. A. M. Crandall keeps a First Class Hotel. The traveling public are respectfully invited to patronize this hotel. Large house, airy rooms, and tables supplied with the best that can be obtained in the market. Terms reasonable. 1-6-ly.  
There will be no pains spared to make the guests friends of this hotel.

**PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE.**  
ROLLA, MISSOURI. 12  
P. C. Roberts, Proprietor, has purchased the above hotel and is prepared to receive guests by the week day or month. Table furnished with the best the market affords. Food Stable & Wagon Yard in connection with the house. Accommodations at reasonable rates. Cor 4th & Main Sts.

**ST. LOUIS HOTEL.**  
E. M. Kraus, Prop. 2-15  
Eighth Street, near the Depot, ROLLA, MO.  
In connection with the hotel is kept for sale at THE ST. LOUIS SALOON, Native Wines, liquors, cigars and tobacco of the choicest brands.

**CLARENDON HOTEL.**  
ST. LOUIS, MO.  
Thos. Handie, Proprietor, opposite R. R. Depot. Temporary Union Depot Two Blocks from the House.  
Rates, \$2.00 per day. 1-1-ly

**C. H. FROST.**  
D. W. MALCOLM, Cashier.  
NATIONAL BANK OF ROLLA, ROLLA, MISSOURI.  
Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Exchange. Uncurrent Funds, Metastated Currency, Gold and Silver-Coins, Bonds of the United States, State and County, City and County Warrants &c. Special attention given to collections, and remittances promptly made. Interest allowed on time deposits. Exchange on St. Louis and eastern cities furnished at accommodating rates. 11-18-ly

**Thompson's Stables.**  
Rolla, Mo.  
The Best Equipped Livery Stable in Southern Missouri. Every thing first-class, and specially adapted to the wants of the surrounding country. Special attention paid to feeding and boarding horses. L. H. Thompson, Proprietor.

**Wm. Lepper.**  
BOOT & SHOE MAKER, Pine St., Rolla, Mo.  
Announces to his friends and patrons that he is ever ready to do any work in his line in the most Workmanlike manner. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges Reasonable.

**J. H. PARKER.**  
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, Pine Street, Rolla, Missouri.  
Is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. Work guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

**Miller's Stables.**  
Formerly Rogers'.  
3-3m. SIXTH ST., ROLLA, MO.  
Next door West of Post Office. Horses Boarded by the day or week at reasonable rates. Express teams run as usual. Patronage solicited.

**Painting!**  
I will do all kinds of work in the painting line, on short notice and reasonable rates. Sign Writing, Paper Hanging and Graining, a specialty. Orders for Sign Writing from a distance promptly attended to. H. M. DEVENS.

**Millinery & Dressmaking.**  
Miss E. J. BENSON.  
(Successor to Mrs. E. Maxwell.)  
Would respectfully announce that she has opened a shop for the above business on Seventh Street next door west from Ida Miller's Grocery Store. Patronage respectfully solicited. 1-1-ly

**Thos. Chatham.**  
DEALER IN FINE FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS.  
Fine Street, Rolla, Mo.  
Reading and Window Shades, of all kinds, Chromes, Mouldings, of all kinds, Pictures, framed to order very cheaply. Upholstering in all its branches. A fine Workman constantly employed.

## The Fall Campaign HAS OPENED

SCHOOL BOOKS! School Books!

I am receiving a Large Lot of the

Independent Series School Books

for First Introduction in Schools in this and surrounding counties; where they have not been introduced. I will exchange for old books at exchange prices. I have on hand every thing that will be needed for Schools, fine Stationery of all kinds, Slates and Pencils, Ink, and everything that is needed. Call at the Old Pioneer Book Store of

**WM. J. C. TAYLOR.**  
PINE ST., ROLLA, MO. 21-4f.

**HARNESS & SADDLERY!**  
The Cheapest and Best place in Rolla, to get good articles in this line and everything usually found in a first class Saddle Establishment is at

**JOHNNY KANE'S.**  
On Pine St. opposite Long's Store. 2-21

**CITIZENS OF PHELPS**

AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

**LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!!**

Buy your Goods of

**A. M. MILLARD & Bro.**

ROLLA, MO.

We keep constantly on hand an immense stock of

**Gen'l Merchandise**

Suited to the wants of the people, and still sell at prices that are absolutely astonishing. Come and see us, with your CASH and PRODUCE and we will save you money.

**A. M. MILLARD & Bro.**  
Rolla, July 6th, 1876.

**Mineral and Farming Lands FOR SALE!**

Having been appointed commissioner for the sale of lands belonging to the School of Mines, I will sell on favorable terms 8,000 acres of excellent mineral and farming lands situated principally in the iron districts of Phelps and Dent counties. These desiring such lands will call on me at the Land Office of A. & P. H. H., in Taylor's building on Pine Street, Rolla, Mo.

**SAM. G. WILLIAMS,**  
Land Commissioner.  
Dec. 4-ff.

**Flouring Mills, &c.**  
ROLLA MILLS CO. J. CAMPBELL, Pres.

**WOOL CARDING**

**Beddoe's Steam Custom Mills.**  
ROLLA, MO.

The Proprietor of the above Mills would respectfully announce that he is ready to receive Wool to be Carded. Makes the Endless Rolls. Fair dealing guaranteed. Gristing a Specialty. April, 1876. WM. BEDDOE.

**Livesay & Pillman,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

**General Merchandise**

AND GRANGER MERCHANTS. ROLLA, MO.

**C. W. RUFFING,**

**Carpenter & Builder,**

And Dealer in Second Hand Furniture. Store and Office Fitting and Jobbing promptly attended to. 9-ff.

**SHOP—On Seventh St., near City Hall.**

**Mrs. L. Schneider,**  
Dealer in

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Notions, &c.**

ST. JAMES, MO.  
Sells cheap for cash or Produce. Here's a sam- ple of her low prices: #35 No 1 Coffee for \$1.00 10 lbs Brown Sugar \$1, 8 lbs White Sugar \$1.

**Fred Laun,**  
(Successor to Louis Schneider)

**Manufacturer & Dealer in**

**SADDLERY,**

**HARNESS, WHIPS, &c.**  
ST. JAMES, MO.  
And everything usually kept in a Saddle Establishment. 50-6m

**A. S. LONG,**

—IS IN—  
**The Field;**

Up and Ready to do Business.

Has Good New Stock of Staple and Fancy

**DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, IRON & STEEL, NAILS, SALT,**

**THRASHING MACHINES & LUMBER.**

Don't stand back for low prices. Having purchased his Goods at Rock Bottom prices, he fears no competition. Will sell more Goods and better Goods for the same amount of Greenbacks than any other house outside the city of St. Louis. GRAIN & PRODUCE of all kinds taken at St. Louis prices, freight deducted. Call and see him. 2-15

It is stated that since Congress has had the subject before it, silver has taken an upward turn. In London it has increased in value six and a half pence an ounce.

This makes the standard silver dollar worth ninety cents in gold—the small coins being worth a trifle less. The demand for silver has already begun to grow more active. The banks of Portugal have been allowed to suspend specie payments, because of the scarcity of silver there—the suspension being to give them time to procure it. The German demonetization of silver has been arrested, and, therefore, practically postponed.

There is evidently a pause and a partial recovery from the panic in silver. If, therefore, Congress held back from restoring silver as money under the pretended fear that it had lost its value, by the time that body meets again it will doubtless be deprived of that paltry subterfuge.

Some of the money-lenders and note-shavers pretend to fear that should silver become more valuable as currency, than greenbacks, it will be bought and sold as bullion. This fear is unfounded; for if the Island bill should pass, making it exchangeable for greenbacks, and vice versa, the values of the two will be equalized. Evidently, we cannot have two forms of circulating medium bearing different values. A law making the two interchangeable regulated this phase effectually.

On the idea that Congress should not hesitate to pronounce in favor of a silver coinage, the Pittsburg Gazette, submits some sound views, from which we made the following excerpt.

"The country has been committed to the policy of silver coinage, and Congress has ordered an amount of subsidiary coinage which will keep the mints busy for at least two years. In the meantime the laws of the country should be made to conform to the practice. If we issue silver as a circulating medium it should be made a legal tender for debt, at least so far as all debts are concerned which were contracted when silver was so used. It was an exceedingly imprudent matter to secure the repeal of a law which enabled the Government to pay its debts just in accordance with its contract. In view of this, no facts that may be developed, in regard to the value of silver whether favorable or unfavorable, should be allowed to weigh for a moment. We have a great wrong to right, in the first instance. A vast amount was virtually added to our National debt, by the repeal of the silver law—or the demonetization of silver. This must be remedied. Whether we pay in silver or gold, our right to pay in silver cannot be invalidated. Then the adjustment of silver to currency purposes becomes a subsidiary matter that can be readily dealt with. As we understand it, this is the real object of the inquiries to be instituted by the committee appointed. Their inquiries really have no bearing on the restoration of the monetary quality of silver, so much as its currency qualities. For this purpose the investigation is well enough, but for the other it is of no use whatever."

**A Good Story About Ben Butler.**

A short time ago a poor Irish woman, whose husband had been killed in the war, called on Ben Butler in Boston, to ask for his influence in getting employment for her son as a laborer in the navy yard.

She told her pitiful story—of cold nights and days in their miserable lodging, of the weary walks of her son seeking a day's labor to stop the slow starvation—and every word she said was proved by the wretched shawl, the white face and the wasted figure. He heard the story as if he used to it, and was taking out his wallet to give her a dollar and let her go, when he asked, in his gruff way: "where's your husband, ma'am?"

"He was killed in the war, sir, in New Orleans under you," said the widow, and she broke down sobbing as if her heart would burst and covering her face with her apron.

Old Ben put his wallet in his pocket, and stood up with a strange glitter in his eye for a moment looking at the woman's misery and grief. Then he told her to be quiet, asked her husband's name and regiment, and called one of his clerks.

After looking through a large book and making notes, he told the poor woman to call on him in a fortnight, when he returned from Washington, and he also promised he would give her the letter for her son.

Three days afterwards General Butler was in Washington, and he made it his business to see about the widow's case at the War Department. He found that a pension was due to her of \$1,175, and the money was transferred to his care for her use after proper formalities. When the two weeks had expired the widow called on him in Boston for the letter for her son.

"Here it is," said the General; "this will get him work, and his wages will be enough to support you and him in comfort. And here," he added, pulling out an envelope, "is another letter, containing \$1,175 for yourself, due to you by the United States. Lodge this in the bank in your own name, and if ever you want to invest it in any other way come to me, and I'll tell you how."

Then he sat down and enjoyed the emotion, when the first flood of joy and surprise was over the grateful widow pulled out a hundred dollar note from the money and handed it to the General.

"No, no," said Butler: "I never yet took a dollar from a widow, and I'm too old to begin by taking it from the widow of a soldier."

**"Small Farming."**

**THREE CROPS IN ONE SEASON.**

A few days ago we happened at the model little farm of our neighbor A. W. Matthewson, about a mile west from the central part of town. Here we were pleased to see how lovingly Providence smiles upon the man who makes his bread by the sweat of his brow. It is a mistaken idea with most farmers in the Southwest of the "old school," that broad acres poorly cultivated will yield more than narrow ones well worked; or, that the seed once put in the "farmer" has done his part, and the rest is the duty of God to throw into his lap a golden harvest. "If ye will not work ye shall not eat," should be branded by inspiration upon every human being, but it unfortunately isn't, and it is natural for human nature to be disposed to cheat the Giver of All Good by leaving the heft of the work for Him to do. But not so with neighbor Matthewson; the good old man is one of God's best creatures and makes every mouthful of his bread by industry.

Mr. Matthewson is what some call a "York State" man, having been located in Southwest Missouri for a few short years, but he makes our willing soil pan out the fat things of life wherever he lays his hand to it. The old gentleman's "farm" is a narrow stretch of land, all told, 15 acres, which was cut off from an eighty acre farm by means of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad running through it, the piece cut off being in an oblong, narrow shape, and was considered "waste land."

Here we found fruit from the lowest vines and bushes to the tops of the tallest apple trees, vegetables, cereal, flowers and all that goes to make up the beautiful and the good, in gr. at profusion.

These fifteen narrow acres may not have "done their level best," but we believe the old man did. On one piece seeded with timothy and clover, two crops had been taken off this year and the third was nearly ready to be cut. The first crop averaged one and a half tons to the acre; the second two tons to the acre, and the present crop will not fall short of one ton to the acre, and this is the fourth year that the ground has been seeded down. This statement may be questioned by some, nevertheless, it is a plain, positive truth and can be proven by numerous persons in the neighborhood and by Mr. Matthewson himself and his son who helped do the harvesting.

There is not a doubt in our mind but that Southwest Missouri is one of the best grass countries in the world, if properly managed.

In other parts of the little farm we found potatoes averaging, perhaps not less than 300 bushels to the acre, corn that would yield from 50 to 60 bushels to the acre, besides sorghum sugar cane and other crops growing in great profusion. Mr. Matthewson directed our attention to his wheat in stack, which, he said, owing to the unfavorable season, was a very "sorry crop," but when our judgement told us it would go from 15 to 20 bushels to the acre, it proved not so bad after all.

Thus, we have given a fair and truthful statement of one of our "little farms." What might a big one be made to produce with as willing hands? Truly, here in Southwest Missouri might be a grainery ample to feed the millions. Give us experienced, willing farmers and Southwest Missouri will ere long become the garden spot of the world. —[South Western.

**AGENTS:** Our large life-like Steel Engravings of the Presidential Candidates sell rapidly. Send for Circular. N. Y. Engraving Co., 35 Wall Street, Box 3236, N. Y.

**AFFECTATION OF SUAVITY.**—There are some who affect a want of affection, and flatter themselves that they are above flattery; they are proud of being thought extremely humble, and would go round the world to punish those who thought them capable of revenge; they are so satisfied of the suavity of their own temper that they would quarrel with their detractor only for doubting it. And yet so very blind are all their acquaintances to these their numerous qualifications and merits, that the possessors of them, invariably discover, when it is too late, that they have lived in the world without a single friend, and are about to leave it without a single mourner. —Eaton.

175 for yourself, due to you by the United States. Lodge this in the bank in your own name, and if ever you want to invest it in any other way come to me, and I'll tell you how."

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## The Silver Policy.

In the debate in the House on Mr. Bland's legal tender silver dollar bill, it was charged openly by Mr. Fort of Illinois that a certain English gentleman, resident of London, was the author of the scheme for demonetizing silver in 1873, when the law to that effect was passed by Congress. That this man was "the representative of our creditors in London; that he came to Washington, spent the winter and was close counsel with the author of the repeal, and in all probability he drew the section of the bill himself." This is the suggestion of the disgraceful method whereby a law of great importance to the country was repealed. And yet there are people obtuse enough to argue that the English have no interest in our National affairs, whether in regard to our monetary railroad or tariff policy. The fact that a prominent English, shonied aristocrat staid at Washington during the session of Congress in 1873, and was in close conference during the time with Mr. Hooper, the champion of the repeal, shows who was manipulating and shaping the financial policy of this country. The artful and cunning manner in which the bill was snaked through Congress also demonstrates its dishonorable character. It was offered as a substitute for another bill that was practically dead; was never read to the House, and was finally and hurriedly passed, the only semblance of debate being a statement by Mr. Hooper that the bill did not affect the coinage of silver, which was a falsehood as bold as it was infamous. It helped, however, to pass the bill.

In the face of, and with a full knowledge of these astonishing facts, Congress at its recent session, instead of restoring promptly the repealed law, appointed a commission to take evidence on the following points: First, into the change which has taken place in the relative value of gold and silver; the cause thereof, whether permanent or otherwise, the effects thereof upon trade, commerce, finance, and productive interests of the country, and upon the standard value in this and foreign countries. Second, into the policy of the restoration of the double standard in this country; and, if restored, what the legal relation between the two coins, silver and gold, should be. Third, into the policy of continuing legal-tender notes, concurrently with the metallic standards, and the effects thereof upon the labor, industries, and wealth of the country; and, Fourth, into the best means for providing for facilitating the resumption of specie payments. Such was the disreputable and flimsy dodge to delay the question in the interest of the gold dealers in Wall street and the Shylocks of Europe. Of course, the commission will be able to furnish no more information than the country now has, nor is any more information necessary. Whatever may be the character of the report of the commissioners on this subject, the people will expect Congress as soon as it convenes to pass the act demonetizing silver. It is a necessity, as the bonds of our government were issued at a time when silver was a legal tender, and the Government should at least have the option of paying those bonds in the same description of coin they were originally bought for. But aside from even this important consideration, a law surreptitiously and clandestinely repealed must be restored. It stands before the country as a wrong that must be corrected.

**Financial Drowsy.**

The doctors tell us that in drowsy the fluids of the system, instead of circulating freely through their natural channels, collect in sacks, obstruct vital action and finally produce death. The same abnormal condition exists in the money affairs of this country. There is no real scarcity of money, but it is piled away in banks and bonds and the iron safes of capitalists. With the crash that came three years ago, confidence gave place to universal distrust, the circulating medium of the country was withdrawn from its natural channels, capitalists were afraid to invest in real estate or in the prosecution of great enterprises, the whole business of the country was depressed, money stagnated in pools, and became inaccessible to the millions of workers, many of whom were transformed into tramps and beggars, and bad grew to worse in every branch of trade or useful industry. But confidence is beginning to return, more public works are being constructed, more of the idle find employment, and with the same hopeful spirit continued and increased, the whole country will soon be restored to its normal condition of general prosperity. The inflated prices of the war times will not return, but both food and labor will accommodate themselves to existing circumstances; the dropical symptoms will disappear, the money will circulate through all channels of trade and industry, and the great body politic, the sick patient, will be restored to perfect health and vigor. —[Dispatch.